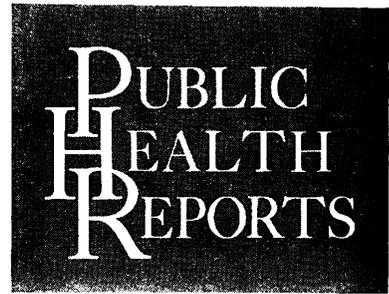


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BENNETT, CHARLES G. (Hawaii State Department of Health), **TOKUYAMA, GEORGE H.**, and **BRUYERE, PAUL T.:** *Health of Japanese Americans in Hawaii. Public Health Reports, Vol. 78, September 1963, pp. 753-762.*

The Hawaii Health Survey was an extension of household interviews of the National Health Survey program to the island of Oahu during October 1958 through September 1959.

Judging by the average number of restricted-activity days and bed-disability days per person per year, the health of the Japanese on Oahu is superior to that of other groups on the island and to that of the U.S. population as a whole. Low age-specific death rates among the Japanese in Hawaii tend to verify this finding.

The incidence rates per 100 population for acute conditions reported are 185 for Japanese, 292 for other Oahu groups, and 215 for the mainland. Upper respiratory conditions constitute the major acute morbidity problem for all groups, but the rate is lowest among the Japanese.

Asthma-hay fever is the most frequently reported chronic condition on Oahu; the rate is more than 40 per-

cent higher than on the mainland. Young Japanese under 25 seem to be especially susceptible. On the other hand, rates for heart conditions, peptic ulcer, arthritis and rheumatism, hernia, chronic bronchitis, and visual impairments are outstandingly low for the Japanese.

Oahu residents, including the Japanese, make greater use of physician services than the mainland population. The rate of physician visits among the Japanese decreases with age, whereas in the country at large the rate increases with age. The Japanese patronize hospital outpatient clinics to a much lesser extent than other Oahu groups.

The average number of dental visits per person per year for the Japanese, particularly among younger people, is higher than for other Oahu groups of the country as a whole. Other studies indicate that this higher rate is associated with a higher caries attack rate.

MARCHETTI, GEORGE E. (Public Health Service), and **GELFAND, HENRY M.:** *Use of HEp-2 cells for grouping enteroviruses. Public Health Reports, Vol. 78, September 1963, pp. 813-817.*

At the Enterovirus Unit Laboratory, Communicable Disease Center, 984 enterovirus isolates, including almost all enterovirus types that can be isolated in rhesus monkey kidney cell tissue cultures, were tested in HEp-2 cell tissue cultures. All but one of 365 poliovirus strains and 185 of 205 Coxsackie B strains produced cytopathic effect in two pas-

sages. None of 414 Coxsackie A9 and A16 and ECHO strains demonstrated cytopathogenicity in HEp-2 cells.

Routine use of HEp-2 cells for grouping enteroviruses has enabled the laboratory to reduce significantly the number of neutralization tests necessary for final identification of enteroviruses.

The nature of a paper, not its importance or significance, determines whether a synopsis is printed. See "Information for Contributors" on next page.

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